FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1836. [NO. 978.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of Evans, Hines & Co., at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Evans, Stith & Co., Egypt, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS J. HORNE,
A. B. STITH.

Haywood, N. C. Feb. 11, 1836.

HENRY A. LONDON, having purchased of A. B. Stith his entire interest in the property, goods and debts of the above firms, the subscribers will continue their business, under the firms of Evans, Hines & Co., at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Peter Evans & Co., at Egypt; to whom all persons having claims against the old firms will please present them for payment, and on whom all persons indebted before the first day of January last, will please call, without delay, and close their accounts by cash or note, as we only are authorised to receive and give discharges for the same.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS. J. HORNE,
HENRY A. LONDON.

February 25. 77 4w.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

50 Barrels No 3 MACKEREL, in prime order. WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

February 24, 1836 77tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,

20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)

February 24 1836.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber intending to remove out of the State, offers for sale, his Summer Residence, situated at a convenient distance from Town; with an excellent spring of water thereon, well known, as a healthy situation.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, Feb 25, 1836. 77w3.

Sunday School Notice.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of March next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) The Schools belonging to the Union are requested to send each one delegate, with full returns, specifying the name of their School, the number of Teachers and Scholars, the number converted during the past year, the number of volumes in their Library, whether the School is discontinued during the Winter months, or any other information that may be of an interesting character. H. LEETE *Sec'y*

February 24 1836 77 3wpd

No Mistake.

ALL those indebted to G. Hurlbutt, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next, otherwise they may expect to be called on by a collecting officer.

L. HURLBUTT, *Agent of*
G HURLBUTT.

February 24, 1836. 77 6w

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr R C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

February 24, 1836. 77tf.

CHEAP GOODS.
SELLING OUT.

THE Subscriber desirous of making a tour through the Western States, offers his Stock of GOODS at reduced prices for cash or negotiable paper. His Stock consists of almost every thing in the Grocery, Hardware and Cutlery line, &c &c. All those indebted to me will see the necessity of making payment forthwith; and those having claims against me, will please present them for payment. R. C. McMASTER.

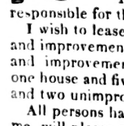
N B A handsome Country Residence, also for sale, 3½ miles from town, on the Murchison road, a healthy situation.

February 25. 77 2w.

PRIVATE SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17, 1836.

Notice.



ALL persons having Flour in the public Warehouse, will do well to remove the same before 15th March next, as I will not be responsible for the same after that period.

I wish to lease for a term of years, one House and improvements on Maiden Lane, one House and improvements near the Methodist Church, one house and five acres of Land on North street, and two unimproved Lots in Campbellton.

All persons having claims of any kind against me, will please present them for settlement before the above date.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1836. 76t1A.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
HALLOCK & BATES,
No. 234, Pearl St. New York,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes, &c &c which together with their extensive stock of staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade.

New York, January 26 74 3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business in this place during the present season, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, prior to 1st January last, to call and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BROWN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2d. 74 6w.

Just Received,

AN assortment of these very superior GARDEN SEEDS, which are warranted to be fresh of the crop of 1835. For sale by

J J LING.

February 17, 1836. 76tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bouviere; the American in England; Random Shots; Contraband; The Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric, Holland's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women, Youth's own book, Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher; Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Ellet's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor; Key Stone; The South West, by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Coke; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS; Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 28, 1836

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River, as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.

WOODSON LEA.

Pittsborough, Dec 7. 68tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandize heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

By order of the Board.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, *President.*
JOHN ELY, *Recording Secretary.*

New York, Jan. 16, 1836. 73 6w

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street. *Auction and Commission Business* attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8. 1835. 53-tf.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.

Fayetteville, January 22, 1836

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following Tracts of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
2 Lots in Averasborough, listed by Burrel Dawson,	$0 04
567 acres on Black Mingo, listed by Morris Smith,	2 15
500 do on do do, by Zilpha Baget,	95
100 do on Stony Run, by Johnson Nelson,	19
78 do Black River, by Stephen Godwin,	30
187 do Neill's and Hugh's Creek, listed by D W. Massey,	71
1494 do Neill's Creek, by James Stephens,	3 80
150 do Barrel O'Quin's Land, and 1 Poll,	84
180 do Hector's Creek, as the property of the Heirs of Urquhart,	50
20 do on do do, as Thomas Fox,	10
50 do on Parker's Creek, and 1 Poll as John Gilbert's,	89
37½ do Hector's Creek, and 1 Poll, as Stephen Rogers,	84
175 do do, as John Rogers's,	38

JNO L ATKINS, *Collector,*
for JOHN McLEAN, *Sheff*

January 19 1836. 72ts.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
½ Lot Haymount, Brick Tenement, listed by Jordan Howell, Taxes with 2 polls,	$2 54
1 do near James Campbell's, listed by Thomas McKay for Theophilus McKay,	19
2 do Harrington Hill, by James Selban,	38
60 acres joins Cole's Lands, by Jas. Guy,	68
130 do joins N McDonald's, by Ebenezer Reddick,	1 08
152 do below the mouth of Raiford's Creek, listed by Michael D. King,	58
230 do Manor Plantation, by Aiden Autry,	1 44
310 do joins Wm. Nunnery and A. Riley, listed by William Autry,	1 27
95 do Black River, by Martin Butler,	
300 do joins Thos. Guy, by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
40 do joins Wm Grice, by Zadoc Grice, and one poll,	85
450 do joins Wm. Warrick, by John Warrick,	1 50
110 do Great Creek, by Daniel Williams,	21

The following is returned as Unlisted and consequently subject to a double tax:

1 Lot on Mumford street, as the property of John J. Davis,	20
1 do on do, do as James Dunn's,	57
1 do corner of Person and Ramsay streets, as Geo. Fletcher's, and 1 poll,	1 84
1 do Winslow do, as Thomas Grimes', and	1 52
1 do formerly Baily's, as do do,	
1 do Franklin street, as Dicy Hammonds,	78
1 do late Mrs. England's, on Hay street, and now Wm. M Johnson's,	4 13
1 do on Moore street, as James Kennedy's, and poll,	1 27

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

January 19, 1836. 72ts

More New BOOKS.

A variety of NEW BOOKS, among which are, Rienzi, by Bulwer; One in a Thousand, or the days of Henry 4th, by James; Medical and School Books, &c, just received.

E. J. HALE.

February 11, 1836.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T. J BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 75w9

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion: Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb 10, 1836. 75tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CARPENTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Peter P. Johnson, who continues the business at the same Stand, as he is authorised to receive the same; and all those having claims against the firm, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
A. W CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, Feb 9th, 1836. 75tf

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 8, 1836. 75tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by E. J. HALE.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Yesterday, the following highly interesting Message, with the accompanying Documents, was transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the People who have confided to us their power is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our seacoast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and, if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions, that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 22, 1836.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27, 1836.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, has been instructed to state to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State of the United States, that the British Government has witnessed with the greatest pain and regret the progress of the misunderstanding which has lately grown up between the Governments of France and of the United States. The first object of the undeviating policy of the British Cabinet has been to maintain uninterrupted relations of peace between Great Britain and the other nations of the world, without any abandonment of national interests, and without any sacrifice of national honor. The next object to which their anxious and unremitting exertions have been directed, has been, by an appropriate exercise of the good offices and moral influence of Great Britain, to heal dissensions which may have arisen among neighboring Powers, and to preserve for other nations those blessings of peace which Great Britain is so desirous of securing for herself.

The steady efforts of His Majesty's Government have hitherto been fortunately successful in the accomplishment of both these ends; and while Europe, during the last five years, has passed through a crisis of extraordinary hazard without any disturbance of the general peace, His Majesty's Government has the satisfaction of thinking that it has, on more than one occasion, been instrumental in reconciling differences which might otherwise have led to quarrels, and in cementing union between friendly Powers.

But if ever there could be an occasion on which it would be painful to the British Government to see the relations of amity broken off between two friendly States, that occasion is undoubtedly the present, when a rupture is apprehended between two great Powers, with both of which Great Britain is united by the closest ties, with one of which she is engaged in active alliance, with the other of which she is joined by community of interest and by the bonds of kindred.

Nor would the grounds of difference on the present occasion reconcile the friends and well-wishers of the differing parties to the misfortune of an open rupture between them.

When the conflicting interests of two nations are so opposed on a particular question as to admit of no possible compromise, the sword may be required to cut the knot which reason is unable to untie.

When passions have been so excited on both sides that no common standard of justice can be found, and what one party insists on as a right the other denounces as a wrong, prejudice may become too headstrong to yield to the voice of equity; and those who can agree on nothing else may consent to abide the fate of arms, and to allow that the party which shall prove the weakest in the war shall be deemed to have been wrong in the dispute.

But in the present case there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States. In the present case there is no demand of justice made by one party, and denied by the other. The disputed claims of America on France, which were founded upon transactions in the early part of the present century, and were for many years in litigation, have at length been established by mutual consent, and are admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments The money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and has been placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States.

But questions have arisen between the two Governments, in the progress of those transactions, affecting, on both sides, the feelings of national honor; and it is on this ground that the relations between the parties have been for the moment suspended, and are in danger of being more seriously interrupted.

In this state of things, the British Government is led to think that the good offices of a third Power, equally the friend of France and of the United States, and prompted by considerations of the highest order, most earnestly to wish for the continuance of peace, might be useful in restoring a good understanding between the two parties, on a footing consistent with the nicest feelings of national honor in both.

The undersigned has, therefore, been instructed by His Majesty's Government formally to tender to the Government of the United States the mediation of Great Britain for the settlement of the differences between the United States and France, and to say that a note, precisely similar to the present, has been delivered to the French Government by His Majesty's ambassador at Paris. The undersigned has, at the same time, to express the confident hope of His Majesty's Government, that if the two parties would agree to refer to the British Government the settlement of the point at issue between them, and to abide by the opinion which that Government might, after due consideration, communicate to the two parties thereupon, means might be found of satisfying the honor of each, without incurring those great and manifold evils which a rupture between two such Powers must inevitably entail upon both.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Forsyth the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 3, 1836.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the U. States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 27th ultimo, of Mr. Charles Bankhead, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, offering to the Government of the United States the mediation of His Britannic Majesty's Government for the settlement of the differences unhappily existing between the United States and France. That communication having been submitted to the President, and considered with all the care belonging to the importance of the subject, and the source from which it emanated, the undersigned has been instructed to assure Mr. Bankhead that the disinterested and honorable motives which have dictated the proposal are fully appreciated. The pacific policy of His Britannic Majesty's Cabinet, and their efforts to heal dissensions arising among nations, are worthy of the character and commanding influence of Great Britain; and the success of those efforts is as honorable to the Government by whose instrumentality it was secured as it has been beneficial to the parties more immediately interested, and to the world at large.

The sentiments upon which this policy is founded, and which are so forcibly displayed in the offer that has been made, are deeply impressed upon the mind of the President. They are congenial with the institutions and principles, as well as with the interests and habits, of the People of the U. States, and it has been the constant aim of their Government, in its conduct towards other Powers, to observe and illustrate them. Cordially approving the general views of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the President regards with peculiar satisfaction the enlightened and disinterested solicitude manifested by it, for the welfare of the nations to whom its good offices are now tendered, and has seen with great sensibility, in the exhibition of that feeling, the recognition of that community of interests and those ties of kindred by which the United States and Great Britain are united.

If circumstances did not render it certain, it would have been obvious, from the language of Mr. Bankhead's note to the undersigned, that the Government of His Britannic Majesty, when the instructions under which it was prepared were given, could not have been apprized of all the steps taken in the controversy between the United States and France. It was necessarily ignorant of the tenor of the two recent messages of the President to Congress—the first, communicated at the commencement of the present session, under date of the 7th of December, 1835, and the second under that of the 15th of January, 1836. Could these documents have been within the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the President does not doubt that it would have been fully satisfied that the disposition of the United States, notwithstanding their well-grounded and serious cause of complaint against France, to restore friendly relations and cultivate a good understanding with the Government of that country, was undiminished, and that all had already been done, on their part, that could in reason be expected of them, to secure that result. The first of these documents, although it gave such a history of the origin and progress of the claims of the United States, and of the proceedings of France before and since the treaty of 1831, as to vindicate the statements and recommendations of the message of the 1st Dec. 1834, yet expressly disclaimed the offensive interpretation put upon it by the Government of France; and while it insisted on the acknowledged rights of the U. States, and the obligations of the treaty, and maintained the honor and independence of the American Government, evinced an anxious desire to do all that constitutional duty and strict justice would permit, to remove every cause of irritation and excitement. The special message of the 15th January last, being called for by the extraordinary and inadmissable demands of the Government of France, as defined in the last official communications at Paris, and by the continued refusal of France to execute a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by the U. States it was tranquilly enjoying important advantages, it became the duty of the President to recommend such measures as might be adapted to the exigencies of the occasion. Unwilling to believe that a nation distinguished for honor and intelligence could have determined permanently to maintain a ground so indefensible, and anxious still to leave open the door of reconciliation, the President contented himself with proposing to Congress the mildest of the remedies given by the law and practice of nations, in connexion with such propositions for defence as were evidently required by the condition of the U. States and the attitude assumed by France. In all these proceedings, as well as in every stage of those difficulties with France, it is confidently believed that the course of the U States, when duly considered by other Governments and the world, will be found to have been marked, not only by a pacific disposition, but by a spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

For a further illustration of this point, as well as for the purpose of presenting a lucid view of the whole subject, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to Mr Bankhead copies of all that part of the message of December 7, 1835, which relates to it, and of the correspondence referred to therein, and also copies of the message and accompanying documents, of the 15th of January, 1836, and of another message of the 18th of the same month, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, and certain documents connected with the subject.

These papers, while they bring down the history of the misunderstanding between the United States and France to the present date, will also remove an erroneous impression which appears to be entertained by His Britannic Majesty's Government. It is suggested in Mr. Bankhead's note that there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the U. States, and that there is no demand of justice made by the one party, and denied by the other. This suggestion appears to be founded on the facts that the claims of the U. States have been admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments, and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the U States. But it is to be observed that the payment of the money thus appropriated is refused by the French Government unless the U. States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty, and not assented to by them. This refusal to make payment is, in the view of the U. States, a denial of justice, and has not only been accompanied by acts and language of which they have great reason to complain, but the delay of payment is highly injurious to those American citizens who are entitled to share in the indemnification provided by the treaty, and to the interests of the U. States, inasmuch as the reduction of the duties levied on French Wines, in pursuance of that treaty, has diminished the public revenue, and has been, and yet is, enjoyed by France, with all the other benefits of the treaty, without the consideration and equivalents for which they were granted. But there are other national interests, and, in the judgment of this Government, national interests of the highest order, involved in the condition prescribed and insisted on by France, which it has been, by the President, made the duty of the undersigned to bring distinctly into view. That condition proceeds on the assumption that a foreign Power, whose acts are spoken of by the President of the U States in a message to Congress, transmitted in obedience to his constitutional duties, and which deems itself aggrieved by the language thus held by him, may, as a matter of right, require from the Government of the United States a direct official explanation of such language, to be given in such form, and expressed in such terms, as shall meet the requirements and satisfy the feelings of the offended party, and may, in default of such explanation, annul or suspend a solemn treaty duly executed by its constitutional organ. Whatever may be the responsibility of those nations whose Executives possess the power of declaring war, and of adopting other coercive remedies, without the intervention of the legislative department, for the language held by the Executive in addressing that department, it is obvious that, under the Constitution of the U. States, which gives to the Executive no such powers, but vests them exclusively in the Legislature, whilst, at the same time, it imposes on the Executive the duty of laying before the Legislature the state of the nation, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, no such responsibility can be admitted without impairing that freedom of intercommunication which is essential to the system, and without surrendering, in this important particular, the right of self-government. In accordance with this view of the Federal Constitution has been the practice under it. The statements and recommendations of the President to Congress are regarded by this Government as a part of the purely domestic consultations held by its different departments—consultations in which nothing is addressed to foreign Powers, and in which they cannot be permitted to interfere, and for which, until consummated and carried out by acts emanating from the proper constitutional organs, the nation is not responsible, and the Government not liable to account to other States.

It will be seen, from the accompanying correspondence, that when the condition referred to was first proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, the insuperable objections to it were fully communicated by the American minister at Paris to the French Government, and that he distinctly informed it that the condition, if prescribed, could never be complied with. The views expressed by him were approved by the President, and have been since twice asserted and enforced by him in his messages to Congress, in terms proportioned, in their explicitness and solemnity, to the conviction he entertains of the importance and inviolability of the principle involved.

The United States cannot yield this principle, nor can they do, or consent to, any measure by which its influence in the action of their political system can be obstructed or diminished. Under these circumstances, the President feels that he may rely on the intelligence and liberality of His Britannic Majesty's Government for a correct estimation of the imperative obligations which leave him no power to subject this point to the control of any foreign State, whatever may be his confidence in its justice and impartiality—a confidence which he has taken pleasure in instructing the undersigned to state is fully reposed by him in the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

So great, however, is the desire of the President for the restoration of a good understanding with

the Government of France, provided it can be effected on terms compatible with the honor and independence of the United States, that if, after the frank avowal of his sentiments upon the point last referred to, and the explicit reservation of that point, the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall believe that its mediation can be useful in adjusting the differences which exist between the two countries, and in restoring all their relations to a friendly footing, he instructs the undersigned to inform Mr. Bankhead that in such case the offer of mediation made in his note is cheerfully accepted.

The United States desire nothing but equal and exact justice; and they cannot but hope that the good offices of a third Power, friendly to both parties, and prompted by the elevated considerations manifested in Mr. Bankhead's note, may promote the attainment of this end. Influenced by these motives, the President will cordially co-operate, so far as his constitutional powers may enable him, in such steps as may be requisite, on the part of the U. States, to give effect to the proposed mediation. He trusts that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur, and instructs the undersigned to request that the earliest information of the measures taken by Great Britain, and of their result, may be communicated to this Government.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

CHARLES BANKHEAD, Esq.
Charge d'Affairs of His Britanic Majesty.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15, 1836.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, with reference to his note of the 27th of last month, has the honor to inform Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has been instructed by his Government to state that the British Government has received a communication from that of France, which fulfils the wishes that impelled His Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the U States.

The French Government has stated to that of His Majesty, that the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent message, expressed himself with regard to the points of difference between the Governments of France and the United States, has removed those difficulties upon the score of national honor, which have hitherto stood in the way of the prompt execution by France of the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, and that, consequently, the French Government is now ready to pay the instalment which is due on account of the American indemnity, whenever the payment of that instalment shall be claimed by the Government of the United States.

The French Government has also stated that it made this communication to that of Great Britain, not regarding the British Government as a formal mediator, since its offer of mediation had then reached only the Government of France, by which it had been accepted; but looking upon the British Government as a common friend of the two parties, and therefore, as a natural channel of communication between them.

The undersigned is further instructed to express the sincere pleasure which is felt by the British Government at the prospect thus afforded of an amicable termination of a difference which has produced a temporary estrangement between two nations who have so many interests in common, and who are so entitled to the friendship and esteem of each other; and the undersigned has also to assure Mr. Forsyth that it has afforded the British Government the most lively satisfaction to have been, upon this occasion, the channel of a communication which they trust will lead to the complete restoration of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The undersigned has great pleasure in renewing to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 16, 1836

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the U States, has had the honor to receive Mr. Bankhead's note of the 15th instant, in which he states, by the instructions of his Government, that the British Government have received a communication from that of France, which fulfils the wishes that impelled His Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States; that the French Government, being satisfied with the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent message, expressed himself in regard to the points of difference between the two Governments, is ready to pay the instalment due on account of the American indemnity, whenever it shall be claimed by the Government of the United States, and that this communication is made to the Government of Great Britain not as a formal mediator, but as a common friend of both parties.

The undersigned has submitted this note of His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the President, and is instructed to reply that the President has received this information with the highest satisfaction—a satisfaction as sincere as was his regret at the unexpected occurrence of the difficulty created by the erroneous impressions heretofore made upon the national sensibility of France.

By the fulfilment of the obligations of the convention between the two Governments, the great cause of difference will be removed, and the President anticipates that the benevolent and magnanimous wishes of His Britannic Majesty's Government will be speedily realized, as the temporary estrangement between the two nations, who have so many common interests, will no doubt be followed by the restoration of their ancient ties of friendship and esteem.

The President has further instructed the undersigned to express to His Britannic Majesty's Government his sensibility at the anxious desire it has displayed to preserve the relations of peace between the United States and France, and the exertions it was prepared to make to effectuate that object, so essential to the prosperity, and congenial to the wishes of the two nations, and to the repose of the world. Leaving His Majesty's Government to the consciousness of the elevated motives which have governed its conduct, and to the universal respect which must be secured to it, the President is satisfied that no expressions, however strong, of his own feelings, can be appropriately used, which could add to the gratification afforded to His Majesty's Government at being the channel of communication to preserve peace, and restore good will between differing nations, each of whom is its friend.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Bankhead the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

CHARLES BANKHEAD, Esq &c. &c &c.

In the Senate (the House of Representatives not being in session to receive the Message) the above Message and Documents were received: and, having been read—

Mr. Clay rose to propose the proper disposition of the Message, without being sure what would be the most appropriate or agreeable to the Senate But before he submitted any motion, he hoped he would be allowed to express the satisfaction, shared, he was certain, by every member of the Senate, which the amicable termination of our unhappy controversy with France had produced. And he could not withhold his congratulations for the important agency which the Senate had exercised in bringing about the auspicious result. (If said Mr. Clay) the Senate had not, at the last session, by a unanimous vote, declared its conviction that no legislation whatever was necessary in respect to our French relations at that time; and if they had lent themselves to the purpose of the President to pass a law authorizing Reprisals upon French property—does, can any man doubt that War, with all its train of horrors, would now be raging between two enlightened countries? Or if the Senate had yielded to the unconstitutional appropriation of three millions of dollars, irresponsibly proposed at the very close of the last session, without any precautionary specification of object, is there not cause to apprehend that, instead of now enjoying all the blessings of peace, we should be suffering all the calamity of a most unnecessary war?

I will not (continued Mr. Clay) attempt to diminish the gratification which all must feel from the happy adjustment now announced. Great mistakes in the negotiations and correspondence between the two Governments, have been committed on both sides; but on all these I shall not detain the Senate. It may not, however, be without its future use, to advert, for a moment, to the chief obstacle which has obstructed the settlement of the difference. That has been the assertion of the principle, that when the President of the United States, charged by the Constitution with maintaining our intercourse with all foreign nations, sends a public message to Congress, publicly read in the presence of all the diplomatic corps assembled at Washington, and given to the whole world through the public press, no foreign Power has a right to complain, to remonstrate, or to ask explanations of any language used towards itself however offensive that language may be. I am not about to express any opinion upon that principle; but, if it be true, all must agree that the Chief Magistrate should use the utmost caution and circumspection in the official language of such documents. All must also admit the rule of reciprocity; and, consequently, that, although the King of France, in addressing the Chambers, or the King of Great Britain in addressing Parliament, should charge the U. States with bad faith, and the violation of solemn pledges, should, pending peaceful and earnest endeavours to settle a controversy, threaten an appeal to force, the U. States would be bound to submit to the insult and indignity, without complaint, without remonstrance, without the poor satisfaction of even asking an explanation.

But let us test the theory and the practice under this principle during the present Administration. Great praise would be due, if it be merited, for guarding our domestic concerns from all foreign interference or intermeddling. But what course was pursued on the memorable colonial question? A late Secretary of State, in giving instructions to the Minister of the U. States at the Court of Great Britain, authorized him to say that the Government of the U. States—that is to say, a preceding Administration—had insisted too long upon a particular pretension, and that it had been condemned by the People of the United States. The attention of Great Britain was challenged to the parts which, on that question, had been acted by the new Administration; that is, to the parts respectively taken by the Secretary of State, by the Secretary of War, by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the Secretary of the Navy, and by the Minister himself, in the Congress of the U. States. Could there have been a more distinct or dangerous invitation to a foreign Power in respect to our internal concerns? or more intelligible hint to grant concessions founded upon previous friendly services?

And what was this pretension, in regard to which the prior Administration had displayed too much pertinacity? It was nothing more or less than the humble privilege of carrying our own products in our own vessels to British Colonial ports on the same conditions as similar products might be brought there from any other place in any other vessels—a privilege asserted by the act of the 3d of March, 1823, for which, I believe, the Secretary had himself voted.

But let us test the principle alluded to by what has transpired in our negotiations and correspondence with France alone. It was violated in 1830, when Mr. Rives made an explanation to Prince Polignac of a message of the President to Congress which had given offence to France; and when the then Secretary of State (although the Prince had been previously satisfied) pressed upon Mr. Rives a further and an elaborate apology for the offensive language of the message. It was violated by Mr. Livingston, when, in January of last year, he undertook, without instructions, to explain the message of December, 1834: and surely it cannot be contended that the case of an unauthorized explanation, which is subsequently approved, is less strong than when the authority precedes the explanation. In the former instance the dangerous precedent is set of a minister's assuming to act without instructions. It was violated in June last, when the Secretary of State, with the previous authority of the President, in a complimentary letter to Mr. Livingston, approved a second time of the explanation which he had given to France. It was again violated in the message of December last, when the President, almost in the very language, certainly embracing every idea, made the explanations required by the Duc de Broglie in his despatch to M. Pageot. It is manifest that, although the copy of that despatch was twice refused, and although Mr. Forsyth, three days after it was first read by him, transmitted to Mr. Barton his final instructions, without saying one word about it, that the explanatory language of the message was made to conform exactly to the requirements of the despatch. The message was prepared to obtain *with France* the merit of a satisfactory explanation, and *with the People of the United States* the merit of refusing, upon high national ground, all explanation. The President protested that he never would apologize, and made an apology! that he never would explain, and made a satisfactory explanation! I rejoice that France, much as I think she has occasionally erred, had the wisdom to recognise and receive it as such. She had taken a false position in withholding payment of a just and uncontested debt until a supposed stain, inflicted upon her good faith and honor, was effaced. The best vindication of her good faith would have been the payment of the debt; and, when paid, she would have been in a fair and disinterested attitude for demanding satisfaction to her insulted honor. Finally, the principle alluded to was violated in the terms in which the British mediation has been accepted. Whilst the President will not, he declares, make France directly any explanation, all the means are put by him in the hands of the common Mediator to afford the most ample and satisfactory explanation.

But I will not longer dwell upon the painful incidents of our late unfortunate controversy. Let them be absorbed in the general satisfaction which its happy termination will diffuse throughout the land, or be recollected only to guard hereafter against the repetition of similar errors. We have escaped—I thank God we have escaped—from all danger of WAR with FRANCE. It would have been a war, if it had broken out, the scandal of an enlightened age, and discreditable to both parties—a war, in which neither civil liberty, nor maritime, nor territorial rights, nor national independence, nor true national honor, was involved—a war, of which the immediate cause was an unfortunate message, and the ultimate object an inconsiderable debt, cancelled by the very act declaring it—a message which was regretted by the Senate, regretted by the House of Representatives, and regretted by the whole country; and which, whatever may have been the spirit or patriotism which dictated it, all viewed as rash, intemperate, and dangerous to the peace of the country. To be delivered from all hazard of being involved in such a war, affords just cause of general joy and gratulation.

Nor, sir, ought we ever to forget the noble part which Great Britain has acted in this unhappy dispute. If war had broken out between the United States and France, and had continued any length of time, her neutral position would have enabled her greatly to have profited by it. She would have carried on the commerce, to a large extent, of both belligerents, and her marine must have been highly benefited. Overlooking all these advantages, with rare disinterestedness and magnanimity, she tendered her friendly offices to produce an accommodation; and she well deserves the praise which the President has so appropriately bestowed.

I have, sir, but one regret on this pleasing occasion, and it is, that we are not allowed any time for repose and rejoicing. Our good old President has hardly terminated the French war, before he declares a new one against the Surplus Fund. I do hope that he will now turn his thoughts on peace; or, if that be impossible, that his friends at least on this floor, cherishing its spirit and its principles, will unite with us in an equitable distribution, upon the principles of the Land Bill, of a liberal portion of that fund. I assure them of my thorough conviction that, even for the purposes of defence and war, an investment of a large part of that fund in useful improvements, which will admit of rapid transportation and concentration of our means and our strength, will be far better and wiser than profusely to waste it on unnecessary fortifications.

Mr. Clay concluded by moving to lay the Message on the table, and to print it.

After Mr. Clay concluded, the Message and Documents were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed. And, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, 5,000 extra copies thereof were ordered to be printed. After which,

On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the Senate adjourned

WITHERING REBUKE.

One of the most powerful, eloquent and pungent Speeches, delivered during the present Session of Congress, is that of Mr. Evans, of Maine, in reply to Mr. Adams, on the subject of the loss of the Fortification Bill. We copy the closing passage, which certainly equals, in the severity of its application, any thing we have ever seen:

"The honorable member, with a precision of aim which leaves nothing of doubt as to whom his shafts were sped, and whom he describes as "the Achilles" of the Senate, essays to bring down from his high standing one representing his own commonwealth, with unsurpassed ability, in the other branch of the Legislature. The attack was little to have been expected from that quarter.—A scene of disgraceful disorder, such as the Speaker says he had never witnessed in ten years' experience here, doubtless gratified the cherished feelings of the member into the delusive fancy of a triumph worthy of his achievement. Sir, I shall not attempt encomiums upon that distinguished statesman. It is unnecessary for me—it cannot be required of any man—to come forward in his defence. His character, his services, his actions, his opinions, the efforts of his transcendant powers, are before the world. They speak out for him in a voice that cannot be silenced. They stand forth in full view, and no man can obscure or blot them from the history of this country. It has been exceedingly painful to me to take a part, and especially the part I have taken, in this debate. Recollections of the past are thronging in my mind, and weigh me down in sadness—almost in silence. Gladly would I have been spared this day. But, sir, when those whom I hold in honor and respect—whom the country holds high—high in its estimation, are made the object of attack such as we have witnessed, I should miserably fail in my own sense of duty were I to sit in silence. The day has not long gone by since I saw those who now give sanction to this attack, and the party to which they belong, gladly, ay, anxiously seeking the aid of the powerful arm of that great champion and defender of the Constitution; since I saw this Administration, reeling and tottering as it did under the tremendous blows of men of giant strength from the chivalric region of the South, beseeching the unfailing support of that same undaunted hand. I refer to no preceding Administrations, which leaned, and leaned with confidence upon him, as upon a pillar of immoveable strength; but I wish to tell the honorable member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) that *not one* of the friends who now rally round the object of his attack will falter in his course. *Not one* will be shaken in his confidence and attachment.—We shall stand by him, let who will desert—let who will vituperate.

But, after all, sir, how little is there, upon merely *personal* considerations and preferences, to justify the feelings of anxiety which we cannot repress, for the advancement of any man, however able, however estimable. We are admonished of the frailty of human attachments and human hopes. How wise is it that the future is hid from our view; that we cannot lift the veil which shuts out from our observation the end of our own best and wisest exertions! Much—how much?—of our ardor might be abated; how might our arms be paralyzed, if we could look beyond the present hour, and behold the fulfilment which the future holds in store! If, sir, I could raise this impenetrable curtain, and look forward to the future as I can look back upon the past, ardently as I desire, for the good of our common country, and for his own fame, and much as I would now do to promote the elevation of that distinguished statesman to the highest places of power, every desire might fail, every effort cease. Yes, sir, if I should see him descending from that lofty eminence, soured, disappointed, vindictive—forgetful of his own character, and the friends who had stood by him in the hour of need; if I should see the infirmities of our nature—the lower and baser passions—mastering and expelling all the noble and generous properties which I know belong to his heart; if I should see him betraying and abandoning the cause which he now upholds, making his friends to hang their heads in very shame and confusion—I do not say sir, that I would pray Heaven to blast all our efforts in the cause of our country—but rather would I see his sun go down *now*, even from its high noon, so that it leave us a glorious light to cheer, and animate, and guide, and to which we could turn our eyes with high and heart-stirring pride; rather would I see this, than to behold him putting off the mighty armor of Achilles, which no man can wear to act *his* perjured part, who by fraud levelled the proud walls of Troy to the dust; rather this, far rather, than to see him lingering on the stage of political action, behind his time, "the derision of his enemies—the melancholy pity of his friends."

The Exchange in New York, is about to be re-built on a larger scale.

Mr. Wise.—This gentleman has certainly distinguished himself more this session of Congress, by the boldness of his course, and the pith of his remarks, than any other member, and he has the good fortune of being admirably reported by the lively and able correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. Something worth remembering, and that *tells*, is had from him whenever he speaks. Speaking on the subject of the war, which the Jackson party are *talking* against France and waging against the Treasury surplus, he said, "there *is* a war: it is going on *now:* it is not a war upon France; let Louis Phillippe know this: it is not a French war: it is a Government war upon the people's Treasury." It *is* a war for *the spoils.*

Charleston Mercury.

Extracts from the correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

"Wr. Wise sits the next seat behind Mr. Cambreleng, and avails himself of every good opportunity to vex and perplex him. Why he thus vents his spleen on the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, I am at a loss to conjecture. It is said, however, that when he came into Congress in the year 1832, Mr. Cambreleng took pains to offend him by treating him as a "green horn."

"Mr. Wise is an able man; is ready in debate; possesses a fine full voice, and a pair of lungs capable of putting a wind mill in motion. He started for fame, and it is not doubted that we will attain the end of his ambition. He is one of that kind of men, who will possess an exalted influence, whether he be in the majority or minority; and as a debater, he is really dreaded by most of the members of Congress.

"He is easily irritated, always violent, and those who engage with him, are sure to get the worst of the bargain. He is one of those purely original antagonists, that you cannot meet on equal ground, for his manner is so perfectly different from that of all other men of the world, that there is no such thing as meeting him. And beside all this, he is a duellist, and if any man quarrels with him, he is sure to have an opportunity to make a visit to Bladensburg. As "a dead shot," he holds a reputation that secures him in the indulgence of almost unlimited debate. The only man in Congress who appears to be at all fond of meeting him, is the Hon Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, and he seems to be anxious to draw him into a duel. If Mr. Bynum had not been cut short in his speech on Mr. Adams' resolution, ten or twelve days since, I doubt not he and Mr. Wise would have had a meeting before this period.

A grave charge, gravely made.—From a recent Speech of Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, we copy the following passage; charging the Post Office Department with *violating the sanctity of private correspondence!*

"He (the President) has the offices and the honors, and he has the Post Office, with all its patronage and power of corruption. And these, said he, are used without stint, or regard to law or decency. Letters are broken open; yes, said he, my own letters and those of my family have been broken open in their passage through the post office."

The bill for improving the navigation of the Wabash river, heretofore vetoed by the President, has again passed the Senate. Mr. Robinson, of Illinois, expressed a hope that "the President's eyes might be opened, and that he might see that he had been in the wrong." This prayer for the "opening of the eyes" of the President, from a fast friend, is rather singular.—*Ib.*

An Idea.—In a debate which took place the other day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. *Hardin*, of Kentucky, said in reply to Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, that the people in Mr. C's region, "could see a dollar farther with the naked eye than other people could through a telescope."

A chill has come over the zeal of Mr. Adams, and the supporters of his Resolution of Inquiry; and they have given it up as a bad business. The old gentleman's gun, loaded to shoot Mr. Webster and the Senate, has burst, kicked the owner over, and wounded Mr. Polk badly, and the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng mortally; and *the party* will not save the pieces of the ill-omened blunderbuss.—*Charleston Mercury.*

In our editorial course, we wish never to descend to low abuse and scurrility, of any man or set of men.—But does not such insulting epithets, and contemptuous abuse of the people as are contained in the following paragraph from the Raleigh Standard, merit the deep execration of every honorale man? It is thus the PEOPLE are abused by a bribed Press when they choose to speak unfavorably of the party in power.

Western Carolinian.

"*Whig meetings* are easily gotten up. There is always to be found a bevy of noisy village politicians in every little town; and these composed mostly of young sappy *limbs* of the law, half-bred *doctors*, and retailers of ribbons and calicoe, tape and bobbin, pins and needles, almost invariably join the ranks of the aristocrats, or "whigs," as they are *now* called. So that it is at all times, a very easy matter to drum up a whig meeting, from *such* materials. *On paper*, they make a great show; but it is through the *ballot box* that the substantial population of our State, the real Democracy of the land, make *their* show."

Q.—What is a Cullender?

A. It is an instrument used in *kitchens* to strain melted lard, tallow, &c. By the means of this contrivance, that which is clean and useful passes through, while all the *filth, froth, dirt* and *scum* are retained. Thus the "Washington Globe" is *filtered through the* "Raleigh Standard."

Carolina Watchman.

Expense of War.—The War with Black Hawk, is found to have cost the country $1,500,000, though the force employed, did not amount to 2000 men. It is calculated therefore, as the Military force to be employed in Florida, exceeds 5000 men; the cost of the Seminole Campaign, will be near $5,000,000. The "Spy in Washington" remarks, that our administration will thus have succeeded by its wisdom and foresight, in reducing the dreaded surplus revenue by a pretty considerable subtraction.

FROM THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH.

SPECIE CURRENCY—*Bank aristocracy.*—The Globe and the other organs of the Administration are continually telling the people what great things General Jackson and the "Spoils Party" have done during their administration of public affairs, in putting down the "Bank aristocracy," with their "rags." Thanks to a Resolution of the House of Representatives and the industry of Mr. Woodbury, we are furnished with a document from the Treasury Department which shows *what they have* done beyond cavil or doubt. Coming from the Department, and published by the editors of the Globe, the *faithful*, for whose benefit we publish it, will receive it in a proper spirit.

	No. Banks.	Capital.
Banks and Bank Capital in 1820,	308	137,210,000
Do. 1830,	330	145,192,000
Increase of Banks and Bank Capital in a period of ten years,	22	7,982,000

$7,982,000 increase during ten years. This was during a portion of the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the four years of Adams.

But how is it when the "specie currency" gentlemen, the enemies of the bank *rags*, get the ascendancy?

	No. Banks.	Capital.
Banks and Bank Capital in 1830,	330	145,192,000
Do. 1835,	558	231,250,000
Increase of Banks and Bank Capital in *five* years,	228	86,153,000

So much for the "specie currency" democracy! So much for the hatred of the party to the bank *rags!* We thus see that while in *ten* years, under Monroe and Adams the bank capital was increased but *eight* millions, in five years under Gen. Jackson, it has increased *eighty-six* millions; and if to this we add the increase since the 1st of January last year, which we estimate at ten millions, there will be an increase of *ninety-six* millions!

It will thus be seen that while under Monroe and Adams, bank capital, the *aristocratic monopoly*, increased at a rate much *less* than *a million* a year, that under the "specie currency" rule, it had increased at the rate of *seventeen millions* a year!—And yet hosannas are daily sung to Gen. Jackson and his party, for the great benefits they have conferred on the people by *putting down* the *aristocratic monopolies* and establishing a specie currency!

And then the *filthy rags!* See what they did with *them:*

Circulation in 1835,	103,600,000
do 1830,	61,300,000
Increase in five years,	42,300,000

And thus they put down the "*rags*" and the "monopolies!"

There is nothing like bringing *professions* to the test of *practice—principles* to the ordeal of *facts.*—The Telegraph has done this with effect in the above comparative statements.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Pennsylvania.—We take the following paragraph from a leading article in the Harrisburg Chronicle of Thursday. The Chronicle is an original Jackson paper, and has been, throughout, one of the main pillars of the Jackson and Wolf party in the Key-Stone State. It is but too well known that the dictation of the Globe and the Kitchen has, for some time past, been the supreme law with those who ruled the destinies of Pennsylvania. We copy the subjoined paragraph from the Jackson and Wolf organ at Harrisburg, to show what this dictation is worth at the present day.

"Among the causes which have led to the passage of the great Bank Bill in the Senate, none operated more powerfully than the Washington Globe. The editor of that paper could have adopted no surer means to fix more firmly the opinions of those members who were inclined to vote for the bill upon Pennsylvania grounds, than the rude, insulting terms which he heaped upon them, and the tone of arbitrary command in which he continued to dictate to the free representatives of an independent State. They have taught him a lesson which we hope will be remembered—a lesson which greater and more important men than he may read to their advantage."

A sign of the times.—By a letter just received from Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, by a gentleman in this city, it appears that a meeting was called by the opponents of the Charter of the United States Bank on Monday, the 15th instant, at which meeting the friends of the Bank proposed to hold a county meeting on Saturday, the 20th instant. A notice was published on Wednesday, the 17th, and on Saturday, the 20th, the meeting took place, when it appeared that there were in favor of the Bank 520, and against it 119. This is a good symptom, when it is recollected that in this district there have always been more than two to one in favor of Gen. Jackson, and many of his leading friends were most active in favor of the Bank.—*Nat. Int.*

More Threats.—We copied a few days since, with some remarks, an infamous article from the Bedford Gazette, threatening to have the banking house of the United States Bank, destroyed by a mob;—for the sake of the character of our state, we attempted to make a joke of the threat, but the Globe of yesterday, assures us that it is no joke. We take the assurance of the Globe as to the fact of *intention*, and we also gather from its tone, the origin of the *threat*. It is well perhaps in the government paper, to back such villainous proposals. We stated to the Globe a week or two since, that it had lost its influence in Pennsylvania. We say to its editor *now*, that in two weeks he will be as much *despised* by the Jackson men of Philadelphia, for his improper attempts to create riots, as he has been for a long time *mistrusted.*

U. S. Gazette.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

It is actually alarming to observe with what a confident tone and brazen front the spirit of anarchy puts forth its extravagant pretensions. Ten years ago, the man or the newspaper who should have advised the abrogation of the chartered rights of a corporation, or the demolition of a banking edifice, for no better reason than that the behests of party had not been obeyed in their establishment, would have been denounced, from one end of the continent to the other, as a disorganizer and a mobocrat. How changed is now the scene! The paper at the Seat of Government, honored with the countenance and official patronage of the Executive, and speaking invariably his sentiments, does not hesitate openly to counsel that the charter of the U. S. Bank, recently granted with all the solemnities of the highest legislative act, shall be annulled and "expunged" by the next Legislature of Pennsylvania. And upon what ground? Not because the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional, and *therefore* void or voidable. Oh, no; but because, forsooth, in the judgment of a particular party, or the head of a party, the powers granted by that charter are not "VESTED RIGHTS," but "VESTED WRONGS." It is upon such a dictum as this that the official paper proposes to overturn an act of incorporation. Was the like ever before heard of in a land of laws?

The Van Buren presses have made a concerted effort to get up an excitement about the alledged attempt to bribe Mr. *Krebs* to vote for the U. S. Bank Bill in the Pennsylvania Senate, but they have been unable to do so. The whole affair is too ridiculous to dwell on. "Honest Mr. Krebs" was almost canonized for mentioning *ten days after its occurrence*, that an attempt had been made to bribe him; but failing to substantiate his charge, *the* party now curse him as a stupid old Dutchman, for saying any thing about it.—*Raleigh Register.*

We think we shall use up the Northern party this time in good earnest; we are certain we shall, if General Jackson will, like his predecessor, *depart in peace.*—If we can satisfy the people that it is Martin Van Buren and not Andrew Jackson, that they are called on to vote for, we are certain they will be used up any how. We trust that it will not be very difficult to make them see a difference between the bold, blunt, downright, strait forward soldier, that speaks his mind before he is asked, and lets no one contradict him: and the smooth didapper gentleman that smiles in every body's face, and begs every body's pardon: who speaks his mind by winks and nods, and contradicts no body. There is foul play in this attempt to smuggle Van Buren into the Presidency under the cloak of old Hickory's popularity: it reminds us of a scene in our school-boy days. Two of our fellows went out to try conclusions at a game (not common now-a-days) called *stripe jacket*, the success of which depended on the endurance of severe *Lynching* inflicted by each other. One of these chaps had *banged* the other and every one admired the superior toughness of his hide, but in the contest to which we more particularly allude, while they were pouring it into each other with a vengeance, by accident a rent was made in the outer garment of the general victor and exposed an old thick coat belonging to the school master, which at once explained the secret of his former triumphs. But his day of success was now gone, they who had a voice in these things made him strip to the buff for the unfairness of his trick, and after suffering cruelly in the flesh, he sought security in the swiftness of his heels. Now that's exactly the case in this contest; Van Buren has secreted Jackson's old popularity coat under his own, and hopes by its *protecting thickness* to carry the day; but it is peeping out, too plainly, and we think he will have at length to strip to it.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Judge White.—Since we have known any thing of political matters, we have never seen a party grow so rapidly and march forward with such confidence of victory, as does the party that moves under the WHITE banner at this time. Witness the numerous and numerously attended meetings which are every where taking place in this State, to promote his success. Our columns, to-day, are literally crowded with evidences of the interest which the people are taking in the pending contest between power, on the one hand, and the violated rights of Freemen, on the other. The cause is worthy of the zeal, talents and energy of every citizen who wishes to transmit the Institutions of his country, in their pristine vigor, their unimpaired beauty, to posterity. It is the cause of the Constitution against Caucuses—of patriotism against power—of *principle* against *party*. Again, we say to our friends—"*Go ahead!*"—*Raleigh Register.*

Geo. Insurance and Trust Company.—The number of shares taken on Monday, is 1,920—yesterday, 1,770—previously, 19,005—total, 22,695—being 17,695 over the 5,000 to be allotted among the subscribers, according to the charter. We scarcely ever witnessed a more humiliating spectacle than the violent, excited, and degrading scramble for stock, which took place on Monday and yesterday. It is almost a wonder that lives were not lost.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

A Town buried in snow.—The buildings in the town of Brattleboro,, Vt., were, in some instances, so completely enveloped in snow, after the late great snow storm, that the light was excluded, and many overslept themselves, unconscious that the day had arrived.

Literary Reward.—At the Bowery Theatre, in New York, on Thursday evening last, the performances were for the benefit of the author of a piece entitled "Norman Leslie." The receipts were paid over to Mr. Theo. S. Fay, (the author) on the day following, and amounted to no less a sum than $1,044.

Lynch's Law.—The citizens of Fayette, Miss. broke into the Jail in that place on the 9th of January, and *hung* a man named Spinney, who was confined on a charge of murder. This may be a pleasant part of the world for some people to live in, but preserve us from such a state of society.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

The FREEMEN of Cumberland opposed to the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY, the 8th of March, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of the State; and also to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Rockingham, on the 3d Wednesday of April next.

Sales of Stock at Fayetteville, N. C. for the week ending March 3, 1836.

3 Shares Cape Fear Nav. Co.	$20	
90 do. Bank C. Fear Scrip,	45 50	& interest.
10 do. do.	46	
40 do. do.	46 50	
100 do. do.	46 50	
Bank of the State,	115	nominal.
Bank of Cape Fear	115	do.
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,		none offered.

White Meetings.—Since our last, we have to record meetings in the Counties of Johnston, Guilford, Halifax, Yancey and Iredell.

At the meeting in Johnston, we learn from a gentleman who was present, about 250 citizens attended, and the resolutions passed unanimously. This is cheering news, as Johnston has been one of the strongest Jackson Counties in the State. It affords us another assurance, that the old General's popularity cannot be transferred to Van Buren. Jesse Adams, Esq. presided at the meeting, assisted by Baldy Sanders and Dr. F. Vaiden, as Vice Presidents, and Ransom Sanders and N. G. Bryan, Secretaries. White, Tyler and Dudley were unanimously nominated. Col. John Eason, Maj. Ashly Sanders, and Col. Wm. Hinton, Sen., were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, to nominate an Elector. Committees of Vigilance were also appointed.

At the Guilford meeting, we understand nearly 500 persons were present, among whom was *one* Van Buren man, who said *nay* to the resolutions. Nathan Hunt, Jr. presided; Col. Jas. Neely, Henry Tatum, David Thomas, and Col. Daniel Clapp, Vice Presidents; and A. E. Hanner and Jesse Wheeler, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Geo. C. Mendenhall and Joseph Gibson, Esqrs. Messrs. Ralph Gorrell, Mordecai Mendenhall, Eli Smith, C. W. Peeples, and David Worth, were appointed Delegates to the District Convention.

By the Yancey County meeting, Delegates were appointed to the District Convention, and the nomination of Judge White seconded.

The meeting in Halifax was composed of upwards of 100 persons—the Hon. Willis Alston presiding.

But Iredell has come out more nobly than any other County. It is Judge White's native County, and the call of a meeting assembled at least *five hundred* freemen on the ground. This is such a meeting as we might expect from the descendants of Judge White's old friends and neighbors. Col. John McLauchlin, Chairman, and Major Amos Sharpe and Jas. B. Campbell, Secretaries. Jas. A. King, Esq. delivered an able speech, in which he set forth the claims of Judge White and Gen. Dudley to the support of the people, in a powerful manner. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and Jas. A. King, Jos. P. Caldwell, and Jos. M. Bogle, were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, to nominate an Elector.

Judge White's Speech.—We had a part of Judge White's Speech in the Senate, in type, when the President's Message arrived, which being of more immediate importance, we have inserted, together with the accompanying documents, and the admirable speech of Mr. Clay, on its reception in the Senate. We will endeavor to insert the speech of Judge White in our next.

The Mails have been more than usually irregular for a week past. What few papers we have received, have come out of time, and we are without Washington papers of later date than last Thursday, and New York of Wednesday.

Nashville, Tenn.—The rumor of the disturbances in Nashville, with the destruction of property, &c. was a hoax, played off by some miscreant, upon the Editor of the Philadelphia Herald, who has offered a reward of $100 for the detection of the perpetrator.

Small Pox.—This disease is raging in Ashe County, N. C. to a considerable extent, and with much virulence. Several deaths have occurred.

The following is an extract of a letter from Wilkesborough:

"We feel much anxiety for the Counties below us, as four wagoners left the infected district in Ashe, a short time since for Cheraw, and on their way one of them died within 10 miles of that place, the others left, or disposed of their wagons, and returned through this county, very unwell, and all of them have since taken the Small Pox—it is supposed, though not exactly ascertained, that their route was from Wadesborough, through Charlotte or Salisbury and Statesville."

The Convention of Arkansas has adopted "A Constitution and System of Government for the State of Arkansas, and despatched a Special Messenger to Washington, to lay it before Congress, with a request to be admitted, as speedily as possible, into the Union, on a footing with other States.

The Indian War.—Still no battle. What few items of interest we have been able to glean from the Southern papers will be found below.

Gen. Scott, and Staff, left Savannah in the steam packet Etiwan, on the 20th February, for Picolata, where he arrived the next day.

700 mounted men arrived at Jacksonville, E. F. on the 21st, from Georgia and South Carolina.

The Columbia Telescope says,—"A letter received here on Thursday, from Capt. Elmore, states, as we learn, that the Edgefield Volunteers, who had gone, with another company, to pursue a body of Indians that had shown themselves in the neighbourhood of Bulowville, overtook them and killed 6 of their body. They had returned, without any loss."

Major Kirby, with two companies U. S. troops, made a reconnoitering expedition up the Halifax river, 4 or 5 miles above Dunlawton, without discovering any signs of Indians. Another detachment, consisting of two companies of volunteers, had marched to Gen. Hernandez's place, St. Joseph's, about 30 miles from St. Augustine, without seeing an Indian.

The body of a man named George Turner was discovered by a party of troops, near Depeyster's landing. He had been shot and scalped, and was supposed to have been dead about 3 weeks.

Tampa Bay, where a visit was expected from the Indians, was well protected with troops, as well as by the Sloop of War Vandalia, and Cutters Dallas, Dexter and Washington.

The four companies of volunteers from Charleston and Hamburg, which were the first to proceed to Florida, when St. Augustine was supposed to be in danger, have been honorably discharged by Gen. Eustis, and have returned home.

The house of Mr. Hatch, near Picolata, was burned by the Indians, on the 17th ult.

It is feared, by intelligent persons in Florida, that the Indians will make good their retreat to their old hiding places in the everglades, as in 1818, when defeated by Gen. Jackson.

"Mr. Wyatt estimates the Indian force at 4000 effective warriors, including negroes—the country they occupy being about 300 miles long, by 125 broad, the centre (two-thirds) of which is covered by a chain of lakes studded with Islands and almost endless glades, checquered with lagoons, and deep narrow streams, making in all directions into the sea, and arched over with mats of evergreens and high grass; the other part being fertile land, abounding in compty or arrow root, an excellent substitute for bread, and producing a variety of fruits,—the adjacent forest filled with wild game, and the adjacent waters with fish and wild fowl. Mr. W. further expresses the opinion that the Indians, who have had much intercourse and some intermarriages with Spanish fishermen, entertain a vain hope of finally escaping to the West Indies, with their negroes, and that it will be necessary to encompass them by block Houses on land, and armed vessels or boats, by water, so as to break up all communication between them and the Spanish fishermen, and our runaway negroes, or they may keep up a petty war with us for the next 5 years."

The following is from the Augusta Courier.

"In the battle of Chalibbee, the Indians had so little powder that their balls could hardly enter the object they struck. A fellow-traveller, who was in that battle with a brother, told us, on passing the scene of action, that the balls flitted by them, as if nearly spent, with a sound like the noise of a blazing drop of pitch falling from a torch —*zip—zip—zip* It will be remembered, that battle was mostly fought at night. Our men were ordered to lie down, which they did with their heads to the enemy. Many put lightwood knots between their noddles and danger. Our informant says, that at the least noise, the Indians, who were principally concealed behind a large fallen tree, would send a shower of 15 or 20 bullets in the proper direction. His brother, who was a wild fellow, becoming impatient of doing nothing, raised his head, and was in the act of saying "wait till day, you d—d rascals, and we'll give you h—ll," when one of the cluster of balls sent to silence the speaker, struck him directly on the four front teeth, which were knocked out; but the bullet stopped in the mouth, without further damage, so weak was the impelling power The speaker dropped his head, with a heavy grunt, and waited patiently till day light would enable him to make his gun do his future speaking. We fear the Seminoles are not so deficient in ammunition, as to have to allowance their rifles, as one Chief is said to have fifty kegs of powder. Their wary leader is no common man, and had, no doubt, all his present movements in contemplation long before he dipped his hands in the blood of Omathla and Thompson—both of whom are said to have fallen by his individual hand—Thompson by the very rifle which he had himself presented to Powell, as an evidence of his respectful regard. His followers are actuated by the same spirit which impels their leader—they hope not for success, but are determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They are desperate, and their despair is guided by uncommon diligence and courage. We do not expect the termination of the war soon. Extermination must be the result, and who will speedily extinguish a thousand warriors, who, in their hammocks, are capable of burying themselves like mud turtles, and lying for days with nothing but their heads and guns above the mud and water?

The border war between Ohio and Michigan is about to be renewed, in consequence of an attempt by an officer of Michigan to collect taxes within the disputed territory. The officer was captured and thrown into jail, from which he was bailed, and, swearing vengeance, declared his determination to raise a posse and carry out his threat.

A fire occured in Charlotte, N. C. on the 22d ult. in the Cabinet Shop of Joseph P. Pritchard, which was destroyed, together with two other small buildings. One of the buildings, says the Charlotte Journal, was erected previous to the Revolution—was at one time used for all the purposes of Court House, Tavern, Store, &c.—and is believed to have been consecrated by the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence having been drawn up and signed within its walls.

CONGRESS.—At the last accounts, the Senate was engaged on the bill from the House, making appropriations for fortifications.

In the Senate, 5000 copies of the President's Message, and in the House, 25,000, were ordered to be printed.

A petition has been presented in the Senate, from the widow and children of Major Dade, who was killed in Florida, praying for a pension. We hope that a pension or a gift of some kind will be bestowed on the widows of all who fell with Major Dade, officers as well as privates.

In the House, a bill has been reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to establish an Arsenal in the State of North Carolina. Also, a bill for the purchase of certain rights or inventions of William H. Bell, of North Carolina.

The Committee on Elections has reported on the contested election from North Carolina, adversely to the claim of Mr. Graham, the sitting member, and in favor of Mr. Newland. A counter-report was also made, by Mr. Claiborne, on behalf of the minority of the Committee. Mr. Graham also presented a paper on the subject, which was read, and together with the reports and testimony, ordered to be printed. Mr. Boyd moved that they be made the order of the day for Wednesday, (yesterday.) Mr. W. B. Shepard moved Wednesday the 16th inst. Mr. Bynum opposed this postponement. Mr. A. H. Shepperd hoped the subject would not be approached hastily, nor under any feeling of excitement. Mr. Hardin said the reports and testimony would occupy 3 or 400 pages; that a week was not sufficient to print and read all this and to become acquainted with the laws of N. C. relative to elections. Before any day was fixed upon, the hour for taking up the special order arrived.

The New York Relief Bill has passed the House.

The House has again got rid of the vexing question of Abolition, for the present, by deciding that, under Mr. Pinckney's resolution, all memorials and other papers on the subject, as well those which have been, as those which may be, presented, are already referred to the Select Committee raised by the resolution of Mr. P.

We have received the proceedings of the Senate for three days only, and of the House for two, during the last week. They are very uninteresting.

The Currency.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a Circular to "Receivers of Public Moneys, Collectors, Disbursing officers, and Deposite Banks of the U. States," in which, after reciting the order given in April last, prohibiting the receipt after Sept. 30, 1835, of any note less than $5, on account of the Government, he goes on to forbid the receipt or payment of any note less than $10 after the 4th of July next.

He then *requests* the Deposite banks not to issue any notes less than $5, after the 4th of July next, nor any less than $10, after the 3d of March 1837. "It is believed," continues the Secretary, "that the amount of gold which by that time shall be coined at the Mint, will be sufficient to admit of the convenient substitution of it for small notes, in a much greater extent than at present; and it is deemed reasonable, that while the deposite banks have the use, without interest, of unusually large sums of the public money, they should make some further temporary sacrifices to obtain and circulate gold, and in other respects to enlarge the specie basis of our circulating medium. From these considerations, and from the liberal spirit evinced by most of the public depositories in a late correspondence with them on this subject, it is confidently expected that, in this state of things, they will cheerfully comply with the above requests, and with all others which have been made by the Department, with a view of improving the currency; nor will it, I trust, be considered unjust or impolitic, while the deposite banks shall continue to enjoy great privileges from the Treasury, to regard a neglect or refusal by any of them to comply with those requests, as sufficient cause for discontinuing the employment of such banks as a fiscal agent"

The Banks are here very modestly informed that they must obey or be discharged.

The Secretary closes with an intimation that orders will hereafter be issued to apply the above regulations to all notes under $20; and, that he acts under authority from the President!

We regard this as an unwarranted interference with the concerns of the States, and we trust that it will be resisted, in the Southern States, at least. The Legislatures of the States have chartered Banks with the privilege of issuing Notes of such denominations as they suppose will suit the convenience and interest of their citizens. The President of the United States, having no *veto* upon these laws, and no *direct* mode of setting them aside, adopts the *indirect* one of refusing to receive or pay such of these notes as he may think proper to suppress, and also to proscribe such of the Banks as may dare to exercise their rights in defiance of his will. Who constituted him a judge of what kind of Bank Notes are proper to be circulated in North Carolina? It is clearly an encroachment on the rights of the States, which has already produced inconvenience, and is calculated, if carried out as the President desires, to produce much more. But we hope it will be resisted.

Bowdoin College, (Maine,) was destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. The Students saved most of their books, clothing, &c. but the Athenæum Society Library was burnt.

Gen. Armstrong, who it will be remembered was Secretary of War during a part of the last war with Great Britain, has published the first volume of what is said to be a very interesting work, entitled "Notices of the War of 1812."

Cotton, in Savanah, 18 to 18¼ cents. Charleston 15 to 17¼. Augusta 14 to 18. Mobile 13 to 17¼.

Corn, in Charleston, 96 to 98 cents, by the cargo. Sugar, 180 hhds. sold from the Wharf at 11⅛ to 13. Louisiana 11¾. Molasses, N. O. 40 to 42 c. Cuba 33½ to 34.

Foreign.—An arrival at Charleston furnishes Paris dates to the 14th Jan. and London to the 12th.

There is nothing in the papers relating to American affairs. The debates in the French Chambers of the 13th, 14th and 15th of Jan. are entirely silent on the subject of the treaty, and are occupied almost exclusively with the state of the relations between Russia and Poland.

The Chamber of Deputies had adopted the first 8 paragraphs of the Address to the King. It embraces a strong protest with regard to the conduct of Russia towards Poland.

Most horrible assassinations had taken place in Barcelona, in Spain, on the 4th of Jan. The Carlist prisoners, including the wounded and sick, confined in the Citadel with Col. O'Donnel, were murdered in cold blood, and the remains of the latter were dragged through the streets. Order had been at length restored, after the people had been fired on and many of them killed.

A rupture between the English and the Pacha of Egypt is said to have taken place.

LATER.—The Metamora, at Norfolk, brings Paris and London dates to the 16th Jan. The Metamora came in in company with a British Man of War Brig, bound to Washington, with despatches for Government. The Virginia papers express a hope that "these despatches contain nothing calculated to disturb our relations with any foreign power." We presume it is but carrying out what was said to be the intention of the British government, to inform the United States, in the most formal mode, of the readiness of France to pay the indemnity.

The address to the King of France, in reply to his Speech was adopted on the 13th, by a majority of 157 votes. The paragraph it contains relative to the American Question is an exact response to the King, nearly word for word, as follows:

"The chamber regrets, in common with your majesty, that the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, has not received a complete execution; it has seen in the mediation of Great Britain a new proof (une nouvelle preuve,) of the alliance that unites the two countries The declarations contained in a recent act makes us hope a final issue equally honorable to two great nations."

The question was put without debate, and carried without a count.

Havre Cotton Market.—Transactions were small, on the 14th January 30 bales La., 140f; 103 C. S. at 131f. and 50 Georgia at 135f. 50c. On the 15th, 274 bales Georgia Cotton was sold, but the price was unknown.

Virginia.—The Expunging Resolutions passed the Senate of Virginia on the 19th ult. in the form in which they had previously passed the House of Delegates. The first resolution (expunging) passed by a vote of 19 to 12. The second, (affirming the right to instruct, and the duty of the Senator to obey or resign,) by a vote of 24 to 7.

On the 22d, the Governor returned the resolutions to the Legislature, with a message, briefly stating his reasons for refusing to transmit them to the Senators,—1st, on the ground that they are a palpable violation of the Constitution; and 2d, that one of the resolutions requests him, not only to forward them to the Senators, but also that *he* should request the Senators to lay them before the Senate. A resolution was then passed, directing the Speakers of the two Houses to forward the resolutions, which was accordingly done.

A bill has been introduced to establish additional Banks with capital to the amount of $6,960,000. The present amount of Bank Capital in the State is $6,735,000.

The Steam Boat Cheraw, on her passage from Cheraw to Charleston, on the 17th ult. grounded and nearly filled with water. About 300 bales of Cotton were saved, by the steamer Congaree. The balance of the cargo, about 300 bales, very much damaged.

A pole boat, belonging to a steam boat Company, was destroyed by fire between Augusta and Savannah, on the 17th, together with about 700 bales of Cotton—all insured.

Mexico and Texas.—Late accounts from Mexico state that Santa Anna cannot raise the force necessary to invade Texas, and that, in fact, he is fearful of leaving his Capitol, in consequence of the disaffection which has manifested itself against him. He is regarded as a tyrant, and it is believed that a revolution is at hand, which will overthrow his power.

How a Story gains. A vessel was lately wrecked on the coast of Florida, having on board $30,000 in Specie. In republishing the account, some southern paper mistook the 3 for an 8, making the sum $80,000. The Augusta Courier adds a cipher, making it $800,000. This is the last we have seen of it, but we have some expectation of hearing soon from the north that she had $8000,000 on board, and that the weight of the cash sunk her.

Whig Elector for this District.—On Thursday the 18th instant, the Committee appointed from the counties of Cabarrus, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg, for the purpose of agreeing upon a suitable person as Whig Elector for this Congressional District, met in this town, according to previous agreement.

After organizing the meeting, by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, the Committee proceeded to ballot for an Elector; when W. JULIUS ALEXANDER, Esq., of this Town, was *unanimously elected* on the first ballot; and the result ordered to be published in the Journal, and officially communicated to the White and Tyler Central Committee in Raleigh.

Charlotte Journal.

The Duke of Buccleugh has given to the heirs of Hogg, the Poet, a lease of the farm at Altrive for ninety-nine years, for a peppercorn per year. It is a noble act.

Oak Wood was worth $16 50 per cord in New York on the 18th inst.

The organ of the party, in this City, intimates that Gen. DUDLEY will receive no quarter from the Van Burenites. We can answer for him, that he expects none. He knows too well the motives of action, of the party generally, to calculate on any thing but "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." All we have to say, is "Lay on MacDuff!"—*Raleigh Register.*

The facetious editor of the New York Herald has got hold of another special message from the President, which he received, and published several days before it was written at Washington or transmitted to Congress. His intimacy with state secrets is truly astonishing.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure of informing you that Louis Phillippe, King of the French, has at length come to his senses, and acts and speaks as rational as I do. Recent dispatches from Mr. Vail inform me that the British government has received advices from Paris, stating officially that the intention of the French government is to consider my last Annual Message perfectly satisfactory, and that the money is ready whenever drawn for.

I don't think it necessary to inquire how the French picked out of that document an apology or explanation. They are a very ingenious people, and I have read that Napoleon taught them to extract sugar from beets, and sunbeams from cucumbers, but I'll be d—d if I was not all struck up into an apple heap when I first heard that my message was considered an apology. During my life, I have made many such apologies, but I never knew the fact until this moment. However this is neither here nor there. The French saw something coming, and so they thought it better to pay up and make friends; and in this determination they shew good sound sense, and no little ingenuity, and be d—d to them.

The French business is, therefore, all settled. In a short time I shall put the money into the Treasury—give the French a receipt—and per chance send a minister to Paris again. So you see that I am the most quiet, peaceable man in the world, when I have every thing my own way; and no President ever went beyond me in going with the people, when they go with me.

In announcing a peaceable conclusion in this business, I am sorry, however, to find that mischief is breaking out in another quarter. An awful calamity has befallen the country. The United States Bank—that monster—that infernal machine—which I have killed four several times, besides having my foot on its neck, has *riz* up in Pennsylvania, and actually got a charter from the legislature, by bribery and corruption.

I thought I should be permitted to pass the rest of my presidency in quiet, but to my utter astonishment, Nick Biddle, the scoundrel, has got the weathergage of me at last, and the whole nation is laughing at me and the democracy. Something must be done to put down the monster—but what it shall be I scarcely know at the present moment, I am considering, however. My Kitchen Cabinet is at their wit's end, and I am beginning to think that it is not a long journey for the rascals to get there. I am in a dilemma, and I must get out of it, some way or other. There are only four methods by which I can at present see how I can surmount this difficult business. First, I can resign, return to Nashville, and go farming again. Secondly, I can take the next steam boat and set out for *Arraby*, as I once intimated to a Committee of Bank men. Thirdly, I can make a constitutional bank of my own for Fifty Millions, and fight Nick Biddle with his own weapons. Or, fourthly, I can go agen all banks as a pack of cheats, and run clear for hard money. The Deposite Banks are not worth a damn in this business. They get all the money, but do none of the fighting. They are merely small arms, when we are in want of heavy artillery. Had this awful calamity been inflicted on the country by Massachusetts, or any other federal state, I should not have cared a pipeful of tobacco; but that Pennsylvania should have acted as rascally, is the unkindest cut of all.—What's the use of fighting the battle of New Orleans, or frightening the French, if the country is to be saddled with the monster? Pennsylvania may as well make Nick Biddle President at once, as give him the present charter.

I recommend to your instant attention this business. Heretofore I have conquered all my foes, from Tom Benton up to Louis Phillippe, I tell you solemnly that I shall not rest quietly in my grave, if Nick Biddle and his Bank are not put down before I leave office. By the F———l, I will not permit such an insult to be given so long as my name is

ANDREW JACKSON.

MARRIED,

At Meltonsville, N. C. on the 19th Feb., by the Rev. John Hill, Mr. JAMES RORIE, in the 73d year of his age, to Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Duren.

In Anson County, on Thursday evening, the 25th of Feb., by the Rev. John Culpeper, Jr., Mr. JOHN C. WADSWORTH, Merchant of Cheraw, to Miss WINCY P. daughter of Thomas Ingram, Esq.

DIED,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Departed this life on Monday morning, 29th ult. in the 70th year of his age, after a short illness, which he sustained in the triumphs of a Gospel faith, our highly esteemed and much lamented fellow citizen, Mr. ISHAM BLAKE, Senior, a patriot of the Revolution, whose name was enrolled in the list of those worthies who were engaged in the battle of York Town, with many other hazardous and sanguinary conflicts, and was contemporary with two individuals whose names will be emblazoned on the escutcheons of our country's fame for ages yet unborn—Washington and Lafayette. His remains were interred with the highest military and civic honors.

His zeal and ardour in the conflict for liberty, and his espousal of the cause of a once oppressed and injured, but now a free and happy people, will ever cast a halo round his character, which shone not forth in all its brightness as the soldier, but with more transcendant lustre as the Christian. For as a humble follower of Christ, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, his course in that narrow path "which the vulture's eye hath not seen, neither hath the lion's whelps trodden therein," was eminently conspicuous, and rendered him a beacon to the sin-sick soul that pointed to the "fountain open in the House of David for sin and uncleanness." In his general deportment he was mild and unassuming, as a husband, tender and affectionate to a shade, as a father, fond and indulgent, and as a friend and citizen, he possessed the "milk of human kindness," combined with the most inflexible integrity, and hence, "having fought the good fight, kept the faith and finished his course," he has gone to inherit that "rest which remains for the people of God."

The writer of this brief and imperfect tribute of respect to his memory, has been happy in his acquaintance for many years, and laments his inability to do justice to his character, but not being acquainted with the minutia of his life, they will be left for his biographer to detail.

May guardian angels now their vigils keep
Around thy corse, fast mouldering to decay,
Nor ruder hands disturb thy peaceful sleep,
Until the dawn of that eventful day
When those that live with millions yet unborn,
Will spurn allegiance to their mother earth:
But rise to shine in never ending morn,
And triumph in the joys of Heavenly birth.

Peace to thy ashes, Father; thou art blest'd,
No longer subject to vile nature's laws;
Thrice happy too (and tranquil be thy rest)
In God's, thy Country's and thy Friend's applause.

P.

In this county, on Monday last, Mrs. MARY CASEY.

In the vicinity of Meltonsville, on Monday the 8th inst., in the 16th year of his age, MARTIN TROY ASHCROFT, eldest son of James Ashcroft, of the firm of J. & L. Ashcroft.

At Hannah More Academy, in Duplin county, 4th inst. Miss MARTHA H. SULLIVAN of Robeson county, aged 15 years.

In Wilmington, on the 23d ult. JOHN McAUSLAN, Esq. in the 75th year of his age, a highly respectable citizen, and a native of Scotland.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—I am aware that these lines will probably be refused publication, yet so great was my desire to have them in print that I have risked a refusal. You will much oblige the author by inserting them in your paper. W. S. P.

The birds when Winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing isles in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.

And thus the friends that flutter near,
When fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from Winter's howling plains
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow bird still remains,
And chirrups 'mid the blast

Love, like that bird when friendship's throng,
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart. W. S. P.

[The above is not *original*, but still we have no objection to insert it.]—ED. OBS.

COMMUNICATED.

An elderly gentleman in the vicinity of Prospect Hill, Richmond county, N. C., has caught sixty-two Wild Turkies in one pen, this Winter. The most at one time was twelve, and the least number was six, which was two days ago. Who has beat this in the State or elsewhere?

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, February 29, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Henry Clay in tow, with Goods for J. G. & J. H. Cook, G. W. McDonald, T. Sandford & Co, E. B. Richardson, Capt. Rush and Hall & Johnson.

DEPARTED, Feb'y 29, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Seed, &c., for W. S. Latta, J. M. Stroag, S. W. Murley, Willkings & Belden, and others

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 3.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	40
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	12 a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	15½ a 16	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60	Tobacco, leaf,	5 a 6½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 25 a 6 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual supply of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also a general supply of *Groceries, Shoes, Hats, China and Glass Ware.*

Having been established long enough for his acquaintances to be acquainted with his general stock of Goods, deems it unnecessary to enumerate, and will accommodate as to time and prices, to suit almost every reasonable purchaser.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 1, 1836 78 6w

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

AT Private Sale, at Mr. Arey's Store, Gillespie Street, Fine Lithographic PRINTS and ENGRAVINGS. Auction, Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

March 2, 1836. JNO. T TAYLOR.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

A Stray Horse.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a dark bay horse; 10 or 12 years old, in good order, large white spots on his back occasioned by the Saddle, no white spot in the face, nor white legs. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

ARCH'D. McKAY.

Near Fayetteville, March 1. 78 3t.

Sawyer Wanted.

A GOOD hand of moral character, will find constant employment and first rate wages, in a healthy situation, by applying immediately to

J. W. BURN.

Cheraw, S C, March 1, 1836 78w3

WHITE MEETING in Richmond County.

A MEETING of the Freemen of Richmond County, friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency, will be held in the town of Rockingham, on the first Saturday in March next, to appoint delegates to a District Convention to be held in Rockingham on the 3d Wednesday in April, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported by the Whigs of the District for Governor, Elector, &c. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested by the Committee of Vigilance.

ALFRED DOCKERY, *Chairman.*

February 11th, 1836.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1832.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46-tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls. Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls. Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,

Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14*th*, 1836. 71tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed —Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.* 96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low Apply to

C. P MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWIL, *M. D,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January. 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

FOR RENT.

THAT comfortable Residence on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Fuller. Apply to E. B. DRAKE.

February 16, 1836. 76w3

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,

100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. J. C. L.

December 1 1835. 65 tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835. 63-4m.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

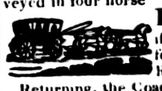
January 6, 1836.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that Sixty Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the Transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next, 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House, daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c.

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 28, 1835 70-9t.

New Crop Molasses.

Just received by Steamer John Walker.

ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 27th, 1836. 73 tf.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THat books will be opened to receive subscriptions for Stock in the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 1st of February, 1836, and continue open for sixty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons:—

Town of Halifax—A. Joyner, James Halliday, B F. Moore, Joseph L. Simmons and S. Whitaker, or any three of them.

Jackson, Northampton County—Joseph J. Exum, Eldred J. Peebles, Mat. Calvert, Jno. White, and S. J. Spruill, or any three of them.

Warrenton—James Somervell, Wm. K. Kearney, Daniel Turner, Peter R. Davis, Edward Hall, Thomas J. Judkins, Wm. Plummer and Benj. E. Cook, or any three of them.

Louisburg—James Farrier, Willie Perry, Henry G. Williams, Robert Shaw and Alexander McKnight, or any three of them.

Nashville—Willis Boddie, Henry Blount, Doct. John Arrington, Wm. Burt and James S. Battle, or any three of them.

Smithfield—Samuel Gully, David Thompson, Bythal Bryan, Thomas Rice and Ransom Saunders, or any three of them.

Oxford—Russel Kingsbury, Wm. A. Maddox, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Nat. Robards, and S. K. Sneed, or any three of them.

Hillsborough—Cadwallader Jones, Jas. Webb, James Smith, Wm E. Anderson and Harrison Parker, or any three of them

Haywood—Richard C. Cotton, Nathan A. Stedman, John S. Guthrie, Hugh McQueen and A. A. B. Stith, or any three of them.

Raleigh—James Iredell, Wm. Roles, Charles Hinton, Wesley Jones and W. R. Gales, or any three of them.

Fayetteville—Hugh Campbell, sen. John Huske, James Seawell, David McNeill, and Joshua W. Cochran, or any three of them.

Wilmington—Aaron Lazarus, Archibald McRae, Wm. P. Hort, James Green and Daniel Sherwood, or any three of them.

Greensborough—John M. Morehead, John M. Dick, Jesse McGuiston, Robert Moderwell and James McNairy, or any three of them.

Caswell—John C. Washington, Watson Wilcox, Dr. William Holland, Craven Hitts and Charles Westbrook, or any three of them.

Newbern—John Sneed, Samuel Simpson, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose and John G. Kinsey or any three of them.

Washington—Eli Hoyt, Joshua Taylor, James Ellison, N. J Oliver and John Myers, or any three of them.

Greenville—Wm. Bernard, W. Hennyhan, John Norcott, R. J. Blount and Wm. Clark, or any three of them.

Washington—Lawrence Cherry, D. W. Bagby, Wm. Watts, E. W. Smithwick and Asa Biggs, or any three of them.

Plymouth—John S. Bryan, Benj. Maitland, J. C Norcum, John B. Beasly and Wm. Douglas, or any three of them.

Windsor—James L. Bryan, Jonathan S. Tayloe, William Watson, Joseph Roulhac, Edward Hardy or any three of them.

Murfreesborough—John H. Wheeler, John W. Southall, Louis M Cooper, Isaac Pipkin and H M. Banks, or any three of them.

Milton—Samuel Wadkins, John Wilson, John T. Garland, Stephen Dodson and Willie Jones, or any three of them.

Tarborough—John W. Cotton, Henry T. Clark, Michael Hearn, Henry Austin and Charles G. Hunter or any three of them.

At the expiration of the sixty days aforesaid, the Commissioners at the respective places mentioned will send their lists of Stock taken, to the Commissioners at Halifax.

January 19, 1836. 73-6w.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.

FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,

HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

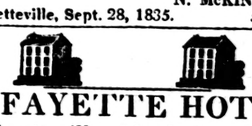
DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES;
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

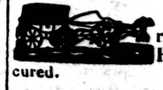
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assafœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.